**NCFA Feedlot Animal Care Assessment Program**

Generic Templates for use by producers who do not have their own written protocols. These protocols can be modified to fit a feedlot’s current management procedures.

1. **Feedlot animal care policy**
2. **Feedlot Emergency Response Plan (includes animals in transit)**
3. **Incoming protocol for handling sick, injured, fatigued or immobile (nonambulatory) cattle on truck**
4. **Pen maintenance plan or records for manure management**
5. **Training program and related records for low stress cattle handling, feeding, animal health**
6. **Protocol to handle nonambulatory cattle and seriously injured cattle in feedlot**
7. **Feeding protocol and related records – contact your feedlot nutritionist to develop and monitor**
8. **Processing and treatment protocols and related records – contact your feedlot veterinarian to develop and monitor**
9. **Castration protocol – must include pain control**
10. **Dehorning protocol – must include pain control**
11. **Branding protocol**
12. **Euthanasia protocol**
13. **Emergency or salvage slaughter protocol (if applicable)**

**Feedlot Animal Care Policy**

We at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_feedlot are committed to ensuring the well-being of all the cattle in our feedlot. We implement the requirements in the Canadian Beef Code of Practice. We ensure that the cattle under our care are raised in a safe environment that meets their physical, nutritional, health, and welfare requirements. We work with our veterinarian and nutritionist to train and monitor our staff to ensure continuous improvements in our animal husbandry and production management practices. We use Certified Livestock Transporters (CLT) to transport our cattle.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Feedlot Owner/Manager’s Signature Date

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

OR EXAMPLE

**Feedlot Animal Care Policy**

We care for your cattle as per the Canadian Code of Practice for Beef Cattle.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Feedlot Owner/Manager’s Signature Date

Feedlot Emergency Response Plan

Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Owner:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Premise ID:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Land Location:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Municipal Address: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Phone #:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fax #:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Current Emergency Phone Contact List (attached) is posted in:

* Office
* Process and treat barn
* Feed truck scale room
* Feed mill
* Other:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A map of the feedlot is located \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The following key feedlot personnel are trained and current in emergency first aid and CPR:

Name Phone #

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

First aid box is located in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Personnel responsible for maintaining supplies in first aid box: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**In the event of a human medical emergency, the procedure is:**

* Call #911 immediately
* Call feedlot foreman/assistant foreman immediately
* Call feedlot person trained in first aid and CPR above if different than feedlot foreman
* Follow the instructions of that trained person
* If human medical emergency related to accidental administration of animal health products to person, call feedlot veterinarian
* Assist paramedics as per their instructions

**In the event of an animal medical emergency, the procedure is:**

* Call feedlot foreman or assistant foreman immediately
* Feedlot foreman/assistant foreman call feedlot veterinarian
* Follow feedlot veterinarian’s animal health protocols or phone instructions of feedlot veterinarian

**In the event of a livestock transport emergency, the procedure is:**

* Call #911 for fire department and police. If human injuries, also call for ambulance.
	+ Give location of the accident
	+ Tell them if there are human injuries
	+ Tell them how many animals are on board and the status of any loose animals
	+ Tell them of any known hazards – other vehicles, downed power lines, fires, loose/injured animals
	+ Tell them how many vehicles are involved
* Set out emergency warning devices within 10 minutes of accident.
* Call truck dispatch and note any response the company may be sending to the scene, such as sending another truck to pick up live animals.
* Call feedlot owner of animals. Feedlot owner should call the packer/processor if fed cattle were on the way to the plant to get their response on situation.
	+ Note: once the incident has occurred, the truck and its contents become the property of the insurance company and are no longer the property of the trucking company or the livestock producer. Follow the instructions of the insurance company or assist them in deciding how to manage the remaining live animals.
* Follow the instructions of the incident commander (IC) – this is the first responder (police, EMT, fire) on the scene who is in charge of the incident. Typically the incident commander is law enforcement/peace officers. Assist first responders with information regarding the livestock, their condition, the layout and equipment in/on the hauler, names of local large animal veterinarians in area of accident, names of local brand inspectors, if AFAC livestock emergency trailer available in area, how to contact them.
* Assistance could also include:
	+ If requested by law enforcement, you and a brand inspector may assist in euthanizing animals and providing the appropriate firearms (22 magnum or shotgun). Be aware of human safety if you are helping to euthanize distressed animals on truck.
	+ Finding portable gates from local farmers if possible to temporarily house live offloaded cattle or finding local rancher/feedlot with horses/pen riders to move cattle to a safe location, or providing pen riders/horses from feedlot to move animals if accident close to feedlot.
	+ Finding another truck to transport live animals (transport company involved in incident should do this).
	+ Moving live cattle to closest facility, such as a ranch, feedlot or auction market for further inspection and treatment by a veterinarian. Ensure these cattle have access to feed and water and bedding on their next location.
	+ Calling rendering to pick up dead animals.
	+ If animals are injured, identifying and calling a local large animal veterinarian on how to treat injured/distressed cattle. Note: if accident occurs near feedlot, call feedlot veterinarian for assistance.
	+ Should live cattle be transported back to the feedlot following a truck rollover, call the feedlot veterinarian to examine cattle to see how these animals need to be treated and to assess the animals to see if additional animals need to be salvage slaughtered or euthanized.
* Ensure all livestock trucks have a SRM permit.

**In the event of a fire, the procedure is:**

* Call feedlot foreman/assistant foreman immediately.
* Call #911 if fire cannot be easily and safely contained by feedlot personnel. Call County office for help as well if large grass fire.
* Ensure feedlot staff and animals are safe.
	+ Move animals or staff if necessary for safety.
		- If entire feedlot at risk of wildfire, contact feedlot owner and talk to fire department chief as to best practice. One should only open gates of all pens if cattle can be moved ideally into another contained area e.g. field across the road with fencing, if such movement doesn’t put people or vehicular traffic at risk. If cattle cannot be moved into a contained area and feedlot is at serious risk of burning down and people are not at risk, open the gates and turn cattle loose to take their chances with the fire. Collect cattle after the fire. Contact feedlot veterinarian to deal with any distressed burned cattle. Humanely euthanize those severely burned immediately.
		- If fire on an individual animal due to application of electric prod where ivermectin drenched on back, use blankets or water to eliminate fire on animal. Call feedlot veterinarian immediately on treatment for animal. Re-instruct staff on proper use of prods.
	+ If office at risk of fire, ensure back-up tapes of health software and other office data are removed (note: back-up tapes should be made nightly and stored off site or in fire and water proof room or safe)
* Get fire extinguishers and eliminate the fire if you can do so safely.
	+ Ensure fire extinguishers are located in the office, coffee room/kitchen, barn, shop, feed mill, and each feed truck.
	+ Fire extinguishers are located: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Personnel responsible for ensuring fire extinguishers are recharged annually or after use:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* If larger fire, get water truck and hoses to help extinguish fire if you can do so safely. Water fences or roofs of buildings if fire getting close to buildings and pens. Water down hay and straw stacks as well.
* Remove sources of fuel and move all hazardous materials out of way of fire if possible.
* If fire is in a field getting close to the feedlot, get farm tractors with cultivators or plows and break up land around feedlot to keep fire from getting into feedlot. Break up land at least 20 meters around pens/buildings.
* Call neighbours for help.
* Clean up after fire and review to see what could have been done to prevent fire or better manage fire.

**Prevention of fire:**

* Keep areas around all barns and building free of brush, debris and machinery.
* Ensure hay and straw stacks and silos are surrounded with a bare area – at least 5 meters wide – with another 20 metre wide fuel reduced strip around this. Graze, mow, or slash grass to desired height around these areas.
* Store hay away from roads and fences. Hay and straw are fine fuels and vulnerable to ember ignitions.
* Provide adequate ventilation for hazardous materials storage areas and for the prevention of spontaneous combustion of hay or straw stacks.
* Handle gasoline carefully. Refuel tractors and machinery outdoors and well away from buildings so flammable vapours can dissipate. Do not smoke while fueling or throw cigarette butts near gasoline storage areas.
* Keep flammable liquids in labelled safety containers and store them in approved flammable liquid safety cabinets in well ventilated areas away from heat and sparks.
* Identify all hazardous materials storage areas with signs that state “Danger Chemical Storage Authorized Persons Only”.
* Ensure that your insurance coverage includes fire protection.
* Ensure dugouts are full of water year round as they are the only source of water to put out fires.
* Do not apply electric prods near animal where ivermectin has been drenched since ivermectin flammable.

**In the event of a manure spillage, the procedure is:**

* Clean-up the spill immediately from road and roadside.
* Ensure manure doesn’t runoff into common bodies of water and contaminate water sources.
* If manure has spilled into surface water, contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Follow the recommendations of provincial environment officers.
* Document your actions related to the spill and follow-up activities.
* Manure loading equipment at feedlot is located: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**In the event of electrical failure, the procedure is:**

* Notify service provider immediately.
	+ Service provider is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* If live wires down, contact fire department as well (#911). Do no approach live wires.
* Turn on back-up generators.
* Back-up generators are located \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Personnel trained on how to start back-up generators \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Ensure sufficient fuel to keep back-up generators running full time.
* If back-up generators don’t work, contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* If additional back-up generators are required, contact feedlot foreman and/or feedlot owner.
* Location of flashlights\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**In the event of flooding, the procedure is:**

* Secure hazardous materials. Chain down fuel tanks.
* Divert water away from pens, buildings, and feed storage areas if possible using sandbags or move dirt with loaders to create a dyke and trench ditches with backhoe or hi-hoe.
* Move animals to a safe location, which may mean moving to other pens in the feedlot or moving to another feedlot or a packing plant if ready for slaughter.
	+ Contact feedlot foreman immediately and feedlot owner if animals must be moved out of feedlot so that they can arrange transport for animals.
* If water getting close to feed storage areas, sandbag off area or divert water with ditches or create a dyke to prevent feed spoilage or if necessary, move feed if bales of hay or straw.
* Pump out pens. Ensure water is pumped into catch basins.
* Water pumps are stored\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* # water pumps available\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Ensure standby generators are available and working. Purchase extra fuel in case of prolonged power disruptions.
* Shut off electrical power to areas where flooding is imminent.
* All runoff on a feedlot must be contained on the feedlot as per provincial regulations.
* All run-on should be diverted away from the feedlot as per provincial regulations.
* If you must evacuate, follow instructions of local emergency officials.
	+ Shut and lock doors before you leave.
	+ Shut off water supply, natural gas and power to all buildings.
* Clean up site after flood.

**In the event of a blizzard or extreme cold, the procedure is:**

* Ensure back-up generators are in place and fuel available should power go out.
* Ensure cattle have access to feed and water.
* Ensure cattle have protection from snow/wind e.g. windbreak fences, straw bedding pack.
* After blizzard subsides
	+ remove large drifts of snow from roadways and feedlot pens.
	+ rebed cattle with fresh dry straw.
	+ shovel snow out of feed bunks.
	+ ensure water bowels are working and not frozen. Immediately repair any frozen water bowels. Remove any ice frozen around basin of water bowls if it is difficult for cattle to reach water in water bowl.
	+ treat as per feedlot health protocol any distressed animals. Contact vet if in doubt.
* Loaders and trucks available (#, location) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**In the event of extremely muddy pens, the procedure is:**

* Contact feedlot owner for corral cleaners.
* Corral cleaners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Phone #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Move cattle to another pen if certain pens make it difficult for cattle to access feed and water or where there is insufficient space for all cattle to lie down in a dry area and rest.
* Drain water from pens where feasible.
* Scrape pens and pile manure.
* Bed with dry straw.
* Ensure no animals stuck in mud. Remove immediately and carefully. Call vet if any issues.

**In the event of extreme heat/humidity, the procedure is:**

* Do not work cattle during extreme heat/humidity since cattle can die of heat stress. Work cattle early in the morning prior to high heat/humidity. Do not overcrowd cattle when working and utilize holding pens with water when working at barn.
* Ensure all cattle have access to ample amounts of clean water. When cattle are crowding water bowls indicating insufficient water availability, if there are empty pens, split cattle into 2 pens in half to double water availability or add additional water troughs into pens.
* Feed during early morning and late in the day (not during mid-day).
* Bed pens with straw so cattle have somewhere cooler to lie down.
* Remove manure from pens or pile manure in very high piles if present in pens since manure generates large amounts of heat.
* If available, use pen sprinklers or water truck to spray pen floors early in the morning or late at night to cool environment and pen floor.
* Pens with sprinklers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Water truck available at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Ship early in the morning.

**In the event of an unusual disease occurrence or high treatment or death rates, the procedure is:**

* Call the feedlot veterinarian.
* Feedlot veterinarian will investigate and if foreign animal disease is suspected, contact CFIA District Veterinarian.
* CFIA District Veterinarian with feedlot veterinarian will further investigate, which may include taking live animal samples or tissue samples from dead animals.
* If foreign animal disease suspected, pending how contagious the disease is and its implications for animal and human health, individual animals or pens of animals or the entire feedlot may be quarantined until confirmatory laboratory testing is completed.
* During a quarantine, quarantined animals may not leave the feedlot until they have been released by CFIA for either further feeding, shipment to slaughter, or humane euthanasia. Feed and water must be provided to animals along with veterinary attention as per health protocols.
* In the case of a serious foreign animal disease e.g. foot & mouth disease, CFIA will take charge of the situation and all feedlot personnel and the feedlot veterinarians must follow the orders of CFIA in regards to control areas, cleaning and disinfection (decontamination), animal, human and truck movements, animal testing, vaccination, and animal disposition.
* Should mass destruction of animals be required, a potential mass burial site may have to found near the feedlot as per CFIA regulations.
* Potential mass burial site on land owned by feedlot: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Equipment for mass destruction of animals available at feedlot (#, location)
	+ Loaders\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Guns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Trained personnel for euthanasia (names)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Dump or silage trucks to haul dead carcasses\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Hi-hoe or back hoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Other (describe)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* For disposal of animals that can be handled by rendering, contact rendering plant.

**In the case of petroleum spills, the procedure is:**

* Eliminate the source of the spill.
* Report spills over 100 liters to provincial emergency program and local fire department.
* Contain the spill – construct berms or divert flow to prevent spread of fuel.
* Apply absorbent material as required, which is located in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Dispose of the contaminated material as per provincial environment regulations.
* Assess the extent of the spill
	+ Did the petroleum reach surface water? If so, call provincial environment department at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ How much was released and for what duration?
	+ Did any damage occur to property, fish or wildlife or an employee?
	+ Did the spill leave the property? If so, call provincial environment department at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Can the spill potentially reach surface or ground water?
	+ Could a future rain event cause the spill to reach surface or ground water?
* In case of fire, follow emergency procedures for fire as well as try to contain fuel runoff.
* Review incident and actions taken to minimize risk of future spills.

**In the case of fertilizer spills, the procedure is:**

* Eliminate the source of the spill.
* Report spills over 50 kg or 50 liters to Provincial Emergency Department.
* Put on appropriate personal protective clothing which is located in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Contain fertilizer using berms to prevent spread of liquid fertilizer.
* Assess extent of the spill
	+ Did the fertilizer reach surface water? If so, call provincial environment department at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ How much was released and for what duration?
	+ Did any damage occur to property, fish or wildlife or an employee?
	+ Did the spill leave the property? If so, call provincial environment department at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Can the spill potentially reach surface or ground water?
	+ Could a future rain event cause the spill to reach surface or ground water?
* Clean up the site removing both fertilizer and soil. This mixture of soil and fertilizer could be spread on crop land as a fertilizer.
* In case of fire, follow emergency procedures for fire as well as try to contain fertilizer runoff.
* Review incident and actions taken to minimize risk of future spills.
* For farm operations which store or use products such as ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia or liquid fertilizers, it is strongly recommended that you follow recommendations on MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) for these products. MSDS are available from fertilizer dealers. The MSDS sheets should be attached to this emergency plan.

**In the case of a pesticide spill, the procedure is:**

* Report spills over 5 kg or 5 liters to Provincial Emergency Program.
* Put on appropriate personal protective clothing which is located in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Prevent exposure of people and animals to pesticide and its fumes.
* Prevent the spread of the pesticide. Dry pesticides can be swept up and reused if they have not become wet or contaminated. Use sawdust or absorbent material to prevent spread of liquid pesticides. Sawdust is available at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Assess extent of spill
	+ Did the pesticide reach surface water? If yes, contact provincial environment department at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ How much was released and for what duration?
	+ Did any damage occur to property, fish or wildlife or an employee?
	+ Did the spill leave the property? If so, call provincial environment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Can the spill potentially reach surface or ground water?
	+ Could a future rain event cause the spill to reach surface or ground water?
* Dispose of absorbent material in a safe and suitable manner (in a clearly labeled garbage container).
* Decontaminate the surface of the spill site (i.e. wash floor areas with bleach and detergent; excavate or remediate contaminated soil).
* Where soil is contaminated, remove top 5-7 cm of soil, cover area with uncontaminated soil and add lime and/or activated carbon. Contact provincial environment department for instructions on how to dispose of affected soil.
* If the spill occurs besides a watercourse, remove the top layer of contaminated soil immediately and relocate to a safe site.
* Review incident and actions taken to minimize risk of future spills.
* In case of fire, follow emergency procedures for fire as well as try to contain pesticide runoff.

**Hazardous Goods Storage**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Product** | **Location Stored** | **Comments (inventory, type of storage)** |
| Fertilizers (include MSDS) |  |  |
| Fuels |  |  |
| Oil/Lubricants |  |  |
| Paints/solvents |  |  |
| Pesticides (include labels) |  |  |
| Compressed gases |  |  |
| Animal health supplies |  |  |
| Other hazardous goods |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **EMERGENCY NUMBERS** | **FEEDLOT NAME:** |
|  |  |
| **IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY, CALL** | **911** |
| **Land location** |  |
| **Premise ID** |  |
| **Municipal Address** |  |
| **Local RCMP** |  |
| **Local Fire Department** |  |
| **Local Ambulance** |  |
| **Local Hospital Urgent Care**  |  |
| **Poison Control Center** |  |
| **County Office** |  |
| **Foreman/Assistant Foremen** |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Feedlot Owners/Top Management** |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Veterinarians** |   |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **CFIA District Office** |  |
| **Nutritionists** |   |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Emergency Slaughters/Mobile** |   |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Provincial Dept. of Environment** |  |
|  |  |
| **Commercial Feed Mill** |   |
|  |  |
| **Rendering** |  |
|  |  |
| **Livestock Transporters** |  |
|  |  |
| **Corral Cleaners** |  |
|  |  |

**Protocol for Handling Compromised Incoming Cattle**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* If any cattle arrive at the feedlot and are nonambulatory on the livestock truck, they will be assessed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. feedlot foreman).
	+ If the animal has a serious injury e.g. broken leg where the chance of recovery or salvage slaughter is unlikely, it will be humanely euthanized on the truck as per the feedlot’s Euthanasia Protocol.
	+ If the animal has an injury where recovery is possible, it will be left on the truck for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (time) to see if it is able to rise and walk off the truck. If the animal cannot get up and walk off the truck after this time, it will be humanely euthanized on the truck as per the feedlot’s Euthanasia Protocol.
	+ Nonambulatory cattle that are alive on the truck must never be dragged off the truck.
	+ Death must be confirmed by the feedlot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. foreman) as per procedures in the Euthanasia Protocol before any animals are physically removed from the truck.
* If any cattle arrive at the feedlot that are fatigued (i.e. tired, weak), they will be rested in the holding/receiving pens for a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(time) prior to processing.
* If any cattle arrive at the feedlot that have minor injuries or are sick, they will be treated as per the feedlot veterinarian’s Treatment Protocol.
* Any questions on how to handle these compromised incoming animals will be directed to the feedlot veterinarian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (name or clinic).

**Pen Maintenance Plan**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* To minimize the amount of tag (manure/mud) on cattle and in the pen environment, we will clean our feedlot pens of manure at least once annually.
* Annual pen cleaning is done by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (company).
* Copies of corral cleaning bills are kept in the feedlot office.
* In between annual pen cleaning, we will scrape the pen surfaces and temporarily pile manure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (where? In the pen, on the field dry corners?) to make it easier for cattle to get to feed and water and to reduce the risk of cattle lameness e.g. footrot, hairy heel warts.

**Feedlot Employee Training Program and Records**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Low stress cattle handling training is conducted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (trainers names e.g. vet). Additional training is provided by experienced senior staff at the feedlot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (list names).
* Feedlot foreman and assistant foreman and the feed truckers are trained by our feedlot nutritionist(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (list names). Additional hands on training is provided by experienced feed staff \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (list names).
* Processing crew and pen riders are trained by our feedlot veterinarian(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (names). Additional hands on training is provided by experienced senior staff at the feedlot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (names).
* Training records are stored in the feedlot office.

**Training Records Feedlot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Trainer | Feedlot Staff’s Name (Printed) and Signature | Topics |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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**Compromised Animal Health Protocol**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* If any cattle are observed to be nonambulatory or have a serious injury, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e.g. feedlot foreman, will be notified immediately and determine appropriate actions for the animal. Depending on the condition of the animal, the animal may be:
	+ euthanized immediately as per the feedlot’s Euthanasia Protocol e.g. broken leg with drug residues, or
	+ the feedlot veterinarian or the mobile butcher or provincial processing plant will be called for an emergency slaughter as per the feedlot’s Emergency Salvage Slaughter Protocol e.g. broken leg with no drug residues, or
	+ the animal will be treated in the pen and placed/or moved safely to another pen and placed on dry bedding and treated as per the feedlot veterinarian’s Treatment Protocol, or
	+ if unsure on how to handle the animal, the feedlot veterinarian will be contacted for directions and those directions will be followed.
* Nonambulatory cattle that cannot be euthanized or salvage slaughtered promptly in the pen where they are located will be carefully moved so as not to cause injury e.g. rolled in the bucket loader, and placed on dry bedding. At no time shall nonambulatory cattle be dragged by any part of their body except in the rare case where a non-ambulatory animal must be moved from a life threatening situation.
* Nonambulatory cattle will be provided with feed and water.
* Cattle that are nonambulatory for more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours and there is no response to treatment e.g. nervous disease under 1000 lbs with drug residues, or treatment or salvage slaughter is not an option, will be euthanized as per the feedlot’s Euthanasia Protocol unless directed otherwise by the feedlot’s veterinarian.

**Castration Protocol**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Incoming bulls with normal testicles (single or double nuts) will be castrated

□ yes □ no

* Belly nuts will be castrated □ yes □ no
* If incoming bulls are castrated, they will be castrated by the following method:
	+ Surgical
	+ Banded
	+ Burdizzo
	+ Immunological (Product):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Other (describe):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Prior to castration, bulls will be treated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drug, dosage, route) to mitigate pain.
* Bulls over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_weight (lbs) will not be castrated but rather
	+ Fed to slaughter or
	+ Sold immediately to reduce financial losses.
* Only staff that have been properly trained will castrate bulls.
* Training is provided by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (name).

**Dehorning Protocol**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Incoming cattle with horns will be dehorned □ yes □ no
* Cattle will be dehorned when the horn breaks
* Dehorning will be done by trained staff
* Training is done by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (name)
* Dehorning will be done using
	+ Wires with handle
	+ Dehorner
	+ Other (describe) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Prior to dehorning, the animals will be treated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drug, dose, route) to mitigate pain from this procedure
* To stop bleeding after dehorning, the horn stubs will be
	+ Cauterized using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Tied off using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Other (describe)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Branding Protocol**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Cattle are never branded □ yes □ no
* Incoming cattle are always branded □ yes □ no
* Cattle are only branded as needed for export (US feeder cattle), by feeder association policy, or as permanent proof of ownership □ yes □ no
* Cattle are rebranded (branded twice) at the yard □ yes □ no
* Type of branding used: □ hot iron □ freeze
* Hot Iron branding <http://www.lis-alberta.com/brands/applying_iron.aspx>
	+ Branding is never performed on wet hides since this causes scalding
	+ Brands are heated properly so they are hot prior to use (grey ashes in color is right). Black color means iron is too cold and red iron is too hot.
	+ Brand is applied 3 to 5 seconds
	+ If cattle have heavy hair, they are clipped prior to branding
	+ Branding is done quickly by pressing firmly and rocking the handle slightly to apply the character evenly. Rocking the handle will prevent over-burn or under-burn in any one spot. When the iron is lifted, the hide is a buckskin colour
	+ If the iron needs to be applied a second time, it is apply in the exact position of the first design. Holding the iron on too long causes unnecessary pain and excessive burning. It also produces a wound that takes a long time to heal.
* Freeze branding <http://www.lis-alberta.com/brands/applying_freezing.aspx>
	+ The iron is made from copper or good quality steel
	+ The iron is cooled properly with wood alcohol or methyl hydrate and dry ice (-90 to -100 F). Liquid covers branding irons and when it stops bubbling, the irons are cold enough (use gloves to handle)
	+ Whatever the animal’s age or amount of hair, the hair is clipped short on the area to freeze brand. After the hair has been clipped, the area is washed with alcohol to remove any dirt or dust on the hide.
	+ The cold iron is applied very firmly using two hands to press evenly on the entire brand character. When done, the area is indented enough to let you run your finger around the brand design. This is one way to tell that you have a good brand.
* Branding equipment is appropriate for use; kept clean, and in good repair. Iron is not bent.
* Cattle are properly restrained in chute prior to branding and the opening of the squeeze chute is large enough to apply the brands properly without crowding the irons
* Only trained staff are allowed to brand cattle to ensure proper brands
* Pain medication is used prior to branding □ yes □ no
	+ If yes, describe pain medication used (product name, dosage, route, withdrawal) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* If signs of scabbing are noticed or brands are not legible after branding, then branding procedures are reviewed to identify issues and correct procedures

**Euthanasia Protocol**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Cattle will be euthanized without delay if they have the following conditions:
	+ Are unlikely to recover with treatment e.g. open fracture of leg at processing
	+ Fail to respond to treatment and convalescent protocols
	+ Have chronic, severe or debilitating pain and distress e.g. chronic BRD that is mouth breathing
	+ Are unable to consume feed and water for more than 24 hours
	+ Show continuous weight loss or emaciation (BCS < 2)
	+ Are non-ambulatory and nonresponsive for more than \_\_\_\_\_\_ hours
* Specific disease conditions that meet these requirements above include but are not limited to:
	+ Broken leg with drug residues
	+ Chronic disease that has received all treatments as per the feedlot veterinarian’s Treatment Protocol and is thin (BCS<2) and not gaining weight after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days
	+ Club foot that is under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lbs and there is no hope of recovery or salvage
	+ Polyarthritis where more than 2 joints are infected and it has a BCS < 2 and is not responding to treatment and/or gaining weight
	+ Other (describe or list conditions)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Nonambulatory animals will not be dragged by any part of their body or forced to move prior to euthanasia except in the rare case where a non-ambulatory animal must be moved from a life threatening situation
* Only trained feedlot staff will euthanize animals
* Feedlot staff must be trained by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prior to euthanizing any animals
* Euthanasia will be performed using
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (gun type), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bullet type) or
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (penetrating captive bolt) (Note: secondary kill step is required)
	+ If the first shot does not work, the animal will be immediately shot again until confirmed dead.
	+ Alternate method of euthanasia is by feedlot veterinarian using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drug name, volume, route). Veterinarian will confirm death prior to animal movement.
* Animal will be euthanized in the following location:



* Animal will be confirmed dead prior to moving
	+ No blink reflex when touch eye i.e. does not blink
	+ Widely dilated pupils
	+ Does not breathe
	+ Cannot raise its head (no righting reflex)
	+ Lack of a heart beat
	+ When hanging from loader, tongue hangs limply from mouth and there is no righting reflex (back curving backwards or forwards)
* Feedlot euthanasia equipment is cleaned and maintained by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Emergency Salvage Slaughter Protocol**

**Feedlot Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Cattle can be emergency salvage slaughtered under the following circumstances
	+ Broken leg
	+ Severe AIP
	+ Severe lameness (3 legged lame) that is otherwise healthy which cannot be transported live without causing undue distress
	+ Calver
	+ Bleeding ruptured prolapse that cannot be surgically replaced or amputated
	+ Other (describe conditions)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* All cattle must be free of violative drug residues prior to emergency slaughter
* Mobile butcher will be called to conduct the emergency slaughter at the feedlot or
* Local butcher will be called for an emergency “shoot and bleed” or
* Feedlot vet will be called for emergency slaughter at the feedlot (live animal inspection with “shoot and bleed”)
* Nonambulatory animals will not be dragged or forced to move prior to stunning
* The animal will be stunned at the feedlot with a secondary kill step as follows:
	+ Gun to be used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- If the 1st shot doesn’t render the animal insensible immediately (i.e. no blink reflex – no blinking, widely dilated pupils, no breathing, no righting reflex), then animal will be immediately shot again until insensible
	+ Secondary kill step is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Correct stunning procedures i.e. correct placement and direction of gun-shot or captive bolt is as per the feedlot’s Euthanasia Protocol
* CFIA SRM procedures will be followed if animal is moved off site for processing.